

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

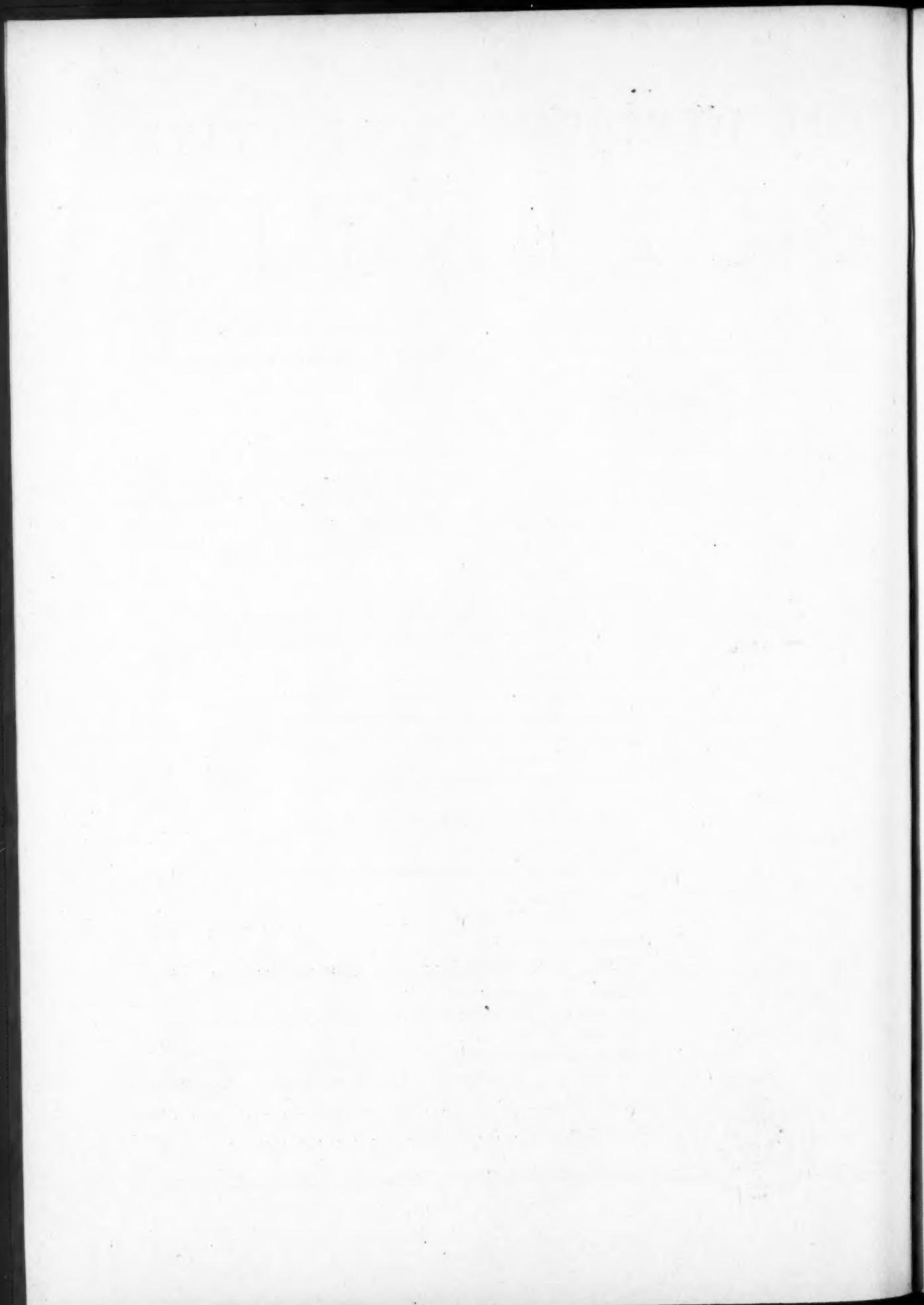
JUNE 26, 1943

VOL. VIII, No. 209—PUBLICATION 1953

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DEPOSITED BY THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
JUL 13 '43

The War

COORDINATION OF ECONOMIC OPERATIONS OF CIVILIAN AGENCIES IN LIBERATED AREAS

Letter of the President to the Secretary of State

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 3, 1943.

MY DEAR CORDELL:

I am enclosing a plan for the coordination of the economic operations of United States civilian agencies in areas liberated from enemy control, which has been worked out by the Budget Bureau after extended discussion with the agencies concerned. While I am told that complete agreement was not reached on every detail, I believe this plan represents a positive approach to the problem and I urge you to move ahead rapidly in its application through the operation of the State Department and the proposed interdepartmental machinery.

Our civilian agencies must be adequately prepared to assist our military forces in performing those services and activities in which they are expert. We must harness together military and civilian efforts. Only thus can we achieve full mobilization for the prosecution of the war, and adequately meet the many problems developing in the wake of our armed forces.

It is impossible, of course, to outline in detail the exact nature of those problems. Certain general functional assignments have been made to the civilian agencies. However, I am amplifying those assignments here so that you may be fully aware of your responsibilities and those of other agencies. More detailed working arrangements should be evolved through the mechanisms provided for in the enclosed plan.

The Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations will be responsible for the relief

and rehabilitation of victims of war in certain liberated areas to be designated by me. In such areas, subject to consultation and arrangements with our allies, Governor Lehman should distribute relief goods, and goods to facilitate the production of basic civilian necessities, whether they be given away, sold, or bartered. In these areas the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations should also provide technical advice and services with respect to relief and the production of civilian necessities, and should facilitate the restoration of agriculture, housing and transportation. In its work I want the Office of Foreign Relief to make full use of available personnel and facilities of other agencies. When any or all of this program is transferred to a United Nations organization, further adjustments may be necessary. In certain other areas it may prove desirable, in accordance with arrangements with our allies, to have civilian supplies furnished by Lend-Lease.

In this way we can maintain the single civilian supply line to each liberated region, so essential in assuring consistency in policy and administration.

I understand that the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations may use a number of the services of the Office of Lend-Lease Administration. So long as Lend-Lease funds are used to finance the Relief and Rehabilitation program, allocations of goods by the allocating agencies should be made to Lend-Lease for the account of the Office of Foreign Relief. While Lend-Lease would thus act as

the claimant, the presentation of requirements should be a joint undertaking. Should conditions demand shifts within Lend-Lease allocations which affect the Relief account, such changes should be made with the approval of the allocating agencies.

The Office of Lend-Lease Administration can assist the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations in preparing and screening requirements and, when feasible, should detail staff members to work with Governor Lehman's staff for this purpose to insure maximum speed and efficiency. While detailed working arrangements on other functions will need to be developed, the Office of Foreign Relief *vis-a-vis* Lend-Lease might assume generally a relationship similar to that now assumed by the British. It may be desirable, however, for the Lend-Lease Administration to send a few representatives to the field to participate in the preparation of requirements and the inspection of distribution.

The Board of Economic Warfare is responsible for foreign procurement, the development of strategic and critical materials, certain industrial development, gathering economic intelligence, and other prescribed economic warfare measures. The staff of the Board should be available for technical advice and other assistance to the several agencies.

The Treasury Department is responsible for fixing exchange rates and should assist on monetary, currency control and general fiscal matters. This important work must be geared in with the plans and activities of the other agencies.

Since you are and have been responsible for determining the policy of this Government in relation to international problems, I shall rely on you to unify our foreign economic activities to the end that coherent and consistent policies and programs result. The Department of State should provide the necessary coordination, here and in the field, of our economic operations with respect to liberated areas. The attached plan properly recognizes this role of the State Department, and is similar to what I

had in mind when we discussed the problems arising from the invasion of North Africa, as set forth in my letter to you referring to that discussion.

I want to emphasize the importance of selecting as Area Directors, men of administrative competence and vision—men adjustable to the complex conditions they will face. I believe that the various agencies concerned have on their staffs a number of persons of the type you will need.

The job in Washington will demand a large part of the time and energy of the Assistant Secretary you name to coordinate these activities. Because of the wide scope of the work involved, the Department should reexamine its internal organization and procedures in order that it may assume the positive leadership required.

I want the facilities of our civilian agencies operating in the international economic field utilized to the fullest extent. It is equally essential that the transition from military to civilian operations in liberated areas be consummated as speedily and efficiently as possible.

In view of the time required for preparing to meet economic problems in liberated areas and the possibility that the enemy may soon be driven from presently held territory, I urge you to take all necessary steps to fulfill your responsibilities with respect to the attached plan.

I am sending copies of this to the other interested agencies.

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

[Enclosure]

PLAN FOR COORDINATING THE ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF U. S. CIVILIAN AGENCIES IN LIBERATED AREAS

The plan herein outlined for coordinating in this country and abroad, the activities of U.S. civilian agencies relative to economic affairs in liberated areas is based on the following premises:

1. *Premises*

- a. There must be one central point in Washington for the coordination of interrelated activities of the several U.S. agencies operating abroad. Leadership in providing this coordination rests with the Department of State.
- b. There must likewise be in each liberated area a central point of leadership and coordination similar to that in Washington.
- c. The attainment of unity in policy and operations requires the participation of all agencies concerned through interdepartmental machinery which provides a setting for close and continuous working relationships.
- d. Such provision for coordination shall not remove the responsibility or authority of each agency for carrying out its own functions.
- e. A major objective of the interdepartmental machinery should be that of relating the economic plans and operations of U.S. civilian agencies for liberated areas to those of officials responsible for foreign political policies, and to those of the armed services and members of the United Nations.
- f. Excepted from the scope of this memorandum are the territories and possessions of the United States now occupied by enemy forces, such as Guam and the Philippine Islands.
- g. At all levels of interagency operations in Washington, the military and the political policy representatives of our government should work with the civilian operating agencies to afford proper guidance, to obviate excessive clearance, and to provide the information essential to effective planning and operations.

2. *Interdepartmental Policy Committee*

In order to develop a unified policy and to facilitate the coordination of agency activities, there is hereby established an interdepartmental Committee for Economic Policy in Liberated Areas (Policy Committee). The Chairman of this Committee shall be an Assistant Secretary of State whose designation is provided for in Section 3 of this plan. In addition to the Chairman, the Committee shall con-

sist of the heads, or their deputies, of the following:

State Department (Political Policy)
 Treasury Department
 War Department
 Navy Department
 Board of Economic Warfare
 Office of Lend-Lease Administration
 Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations

This Committee will provide a means for bringing together responsible officials of the agencies to consider policies, programs, and other matters of concern to such a group. The Committee will give final resolution, subject to the decisions of the President, to over-all policies and programs of interagency concern which have not been resolved in the Coordinating Committee (to be established).

3. *Assistant Secretary for Foreign Economic Coordination*

The Secretary of State shall designate an Assistant Secretary of State who shall coordinate our economic activities related to liberated areas and facilitate military-civilian cooperation.

In connection with these duties, he shall act as Chairman of the Policy Committee and of the Coordinating Committee to coordinate the activities of the interested agencies. To this end he shall provide a secretariat and necessary staff to serve the Policy Committee, the Coordinating Committee, and any sub-committees.

4. *Coordinating and Other Subordinate Committees*

The Policy Committee shall establish as a working committee a Coordinating Committee composed of representatives of the same agencies as those in the former group.

Subject to appeal to the Policy Committee, the Coordinating Committee shall review and coordinate area plans, and take such steps as may be necessary to adjust policy and area operations to meet the changing needs of the

military services and to comply with working arrangements set up with our allies.

Area sub-committees, covering territories to be liberated as well as territories already liberated, may be set up, based on administrative areas determined in consultation with military officials. While the exact nature of their work cannot be definitely foreseen, it is expected that each area sub-committee will develop and co-ordinate interdepartmental policies and plans with respect to its area, collaborate with the prospective Area Director prior to liberation, and expedite his operations in Washington once the area is liberated. In performing these tasks, the area sub-committees may be utilized to review communications from the Area Director, and to maintain close working relationships with military groups concerned with civil affairs in the area and with similar committees and officials of our allies.

The Coordinating Committee may establish such sub-committees as it deems necessary (functional, *ad hoc*, etc.).

These various area and other sub-committees will serve under chairmen appointed by the Chairman of the Coordinating Committee in consultation with the members of the Committee.

In order to tie in recruitment and training programs, the Interdepartmental Committee for the Recruitment and Training of Personnel and its sub-committees shall be reconstituted as a Sub-Committee on Recruitment and Training under the Coordinating Committee. The membership of the Sub-Committee shall come from the same agencies represented on the Coordinating Committee and shall also include the representatives of the Civil Service Commission and the Office of War Information. This sub-committee will coordinate the recruitment and training activities of civilian agencies with regard to personnel for service in liberated areas and bring about a maximum use of common training facilities by both military and civilian agencies.

Placing this committee under the Coordinat-

ing Committee will facilitate close relationship between training programs and area planning, thereby increasing mutual understanding and cooperation among staffs.

5. *Area Directors*

For each of the areas liberated, the Secretary of State shall appoint, with approval of the Policy Committee, an Area Director. These Directors will provide over-all direction and co-ordination to the economic activities of U.S. civilian agencies in their respective areas.

It is recognized that the emergency problems faced and the delay of detailed Washington clearances make it necessary to give Area Directors wide latitude in operations and ample authority to act "on the spot". It is likewise evident that the pattern for each area must be modified according to the military theatre arrangements and agreements with our allies.

In general, however, the following pattern shall obtain where a major part of economic operations are under U.S. agencies.

The Area Director will be subject to orders of the military commander of the area, and of the Assistant Secretary in accordance with policies established by the Policy or Coordinating Committees. In the field the Area Director will keep the political representative of the State Department advised of his activities and will be guided by him on matters of general political policy. That representative, however, shall intervene only when definite political policies are involved. Clearance "bottlenecks" in this respect shall be avoided throughout.

Within these limits, the Area Director shall have all the powers necessary to coordinate the field activities of the various U.S. civilian agencies concerned with the economic affairs of the area. In case of emergency, threatened breakdown of activities, or serious difficulties, these powers shall extend to directing specific operations and shifting functions and personnel, pending other arrangements in Washington to meet the situation.

The Area Director will act as the major channel of contact for the civilian economic agencies

with the military and our allies in the field. He will likewise channel all communications of these agencies from the field to the Assistant Secretary in Washington for proper handling.

6. Communications and Clearance of Personnel

The Assistant Secretary shall facilitate the speedy dispatch of all communications between civilian agencies and their representatives in the field and prompt decision by the State Department on the clearance (including passports) of movements of agency personnel to and from liberated areas.

Where a delay of such communications or clearances is deemed desirable by the State Department, the relevant agency or its field representative shall be promptly notified and an effort made to settle any differences. Should an agency or its field representative thereafter insist on the delivery of a message under dispute, it will be delivered along with any companion message the State Department, the Area Director, or an agency representative may wish to send.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

June 1, 1943.

Office of Foreign Economic Coordination, Department of State

On June 24, 1943, the Secretary of State issued the following departmental order (No. 1166) :

"There is hereby created in the Department an Office of Foreign Economic Coordination which shall have responsibility, so far as the Department is concerned, for the coordination of (1) activities related to economic affairs in liberated areas and the facilitation of military-civilian cooperation in regard thereto; and of (2) the foreign policy aspects of wartime economic controls and operations.

"The Assistant Secretary, Mr. Acheson, shall be the Director of the Office of Foreign Economic Coordination and the Special Assistant to the Secretary, Mr. Finletter, shall be the Executive Director thereof.

"There shall be three Deputy Directors of the Office of Foreign Economic Coordination, to be charged respectively with (1) the planning of economic activities related to liberated areas, (2) the recruitment and training of personnel for service in liberated areas, and (3) coordination of the foreign policy aspects of wartime economic controls and operations.

"The symbol designation of the new office shall be OFEC.

"The Defense Materials, Exports and Requirements, Foreign Funds Control, and World Trade Intelligence divisions shall be considered for all purposes as component parts of the Office of Foreign Economic Coordination.

"The Adviser on International Economic Affairs, Mr. Feis, and the advisers on political relations shall serve as participating advisers in this work.

"The chiefs of the Divisions of Economic Studies, European Affairs, Near Eastern Affairs, Far Eastern Affairs and of the American Republics shall designate ranking officers of their respective divisions who shall be responsible for maintaining liaison with the Office of Foreign Economic Coordination. Such other divisions and offices of the Department as may be concerned shall assist the Office of Foreign Economic Coordination as required in carrying out its work.

"The Office of Foreign Territories and the Board of Economic Operations are hereby abolished."

FOREIGN RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

Problems of Training for the Administration of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation:
Address by Philip C. Jessup¹

[Released to the press June 22]

The administration of relief and rehabilitation is a part of the war effort of the United Nations. The process of relief and rehabilitation—which is a single process—is as many-sided as is the modern nature of war, because relief and rehabilitation are an inescapable part of war. Our minds have long since become adjusted to the idea that war is no longer like the medieval clash of knights in armor when the end might come suddenly with a herald's bugle pronouncing a single champion the victor. War is now a long and complicated process. We use special names to indicate this fact—"psychological warfare" or the "war of nerves"; "economic warfare" and the like. So too, the process of relief and rehabilitation has its military side, its material or economic and financial side, and its human side. The war and the war effort necessarily continue until the whole tragic condition which war imposes upon the whole world has been replaced by the hopeful condition which the United Nations must bring about if they are to have more than another long armistice between wars.

It has become a commonplace that peace is not simply the absence of war any more than war is simply the absence of peace. Both war and peace are complex human processes which are neither static nor automatic. They both require exertion and intelligence whether cruel or benign, to bring them about and to carry them forward. But the striking fact is that even the most fiendish modern planners and perpet-

trators of war do not seek to create a permanent status of war; they seek to establish a kind of peace—though it be the peace of the desert or of a dungeon cell. The United Nations are seeking to establish a peace which will hold the promise of better things for the whole human family. It will be a peace which it will be enormously difficult to maintain and which can be maintained only by continuous and united effort. The administration of relief and rehabilitation is the first great phase of the war effort which moves forward from the battle front to the front on which there is a new growth of the things which are stunted by war.

The preparations for the liquidation of the war (which is a process identical with the establishment of the peace) are as complicated as those which now go on daily for the waging of war. Relief administration, in terms of a world at war with hundreds of millions of people affected, is not the same kind of job as that which we have often faced in this country when a great natural disaster like fire, earthquake, or flood has brought suffering to several hundreds or several thousands of people. It is not the same kind of job as that which we have been tackling in this country through both private and public agencies in an attempt to make up for the fact that we as a nation have not yet been wise or skilful enough to establish the four freedoms as living and unvarying facts. I repeat that the present task of administering foreign relief and rehabilitation is in part a military job, in part an economic job, and in part a humanitarian job. It would be just as much a mistake to ignore its military aspects as to ignore its humanitarian aspects. And whatever aspects one examines, false conclusions may be drawn if for a single second one forgets the magnitude of the task.

¹ Delivered before the Summer Institute in International Relief Administration at Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa., June 21, 1943. Mr. Jessup is Chief of the Division of Personnel and Training of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, Department of State.

The experience which the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations has already had in North Africa is illustrative of what I have said. In Tunisia, for example, Mr. Hoehler, Chief of Mission for the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations in North Africa, served as a civilian member of a military formation known as the Tunisian Detachment which was set up by the Army to take care of civilian needs in Tunisia as our armies drove out the Axis forces. To accumulate stores near the front, OFRRO's supplies were brought up in army trucks, driven by army personnel, because we had neither the trucks nor the personnel sufficient to handle such an operation. In closest cooperation with the British and American forces, our field staff moved on into Gabes and Sousse and Sfax and finally into Tunis and Bizerte, arranging for the distribution of those supplies which had been carefully planned for and accumulated.

It is a commonplace of military administration in occupied areas that civilian needs must be met. This is not because armies are troubled by sentimentalism, but because military necessity and efficiency dictate the need for eliminating pockets of civilian distress and therefore disturbances behind the lines. It is sometimes surprising to find the extent to which military considerations dictate a line of conduct which at first glance appears to be purely the product of humanitarianism or of that little understood subject—international law.

As in Tunisia so in other areas as they are liberated the administration of relief will be a matter of concern to the liberating forces. This principle is not affected by whatever decisions may from time to time be made by theater commanders relating to the extent of civilian participation in the administration of relief. Those decisions will vary with a multiplicity of factors depending upon local conditions and shifting from week to week and perhaps from day to day. The Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations holds itself ready in both the planning and in the operating stages, to cooperate fully with the Army—and, in appro-

priate cases, with the Navy. When the military situation permits, the Office will take over the job and carry through with it. As Governor Lehman stated in his recent address to the Foreign Policy Association:

"In each liberated area which the President may designate, the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations is to distribute relief goods and goods to facilitate the production of basic civilian necessities, whether those goods be given away, sold, or bartered. In such way we achieve a single supply line to each liberated area and avoid inconsistency and confusion in policy and administration."

This is the immediate picture, and our Office is devoting itself daily to the preparation of everything which is necessary for these vast operations which we may be called upon to conduct any day. We do not know the military plans as to either time or place, but we must be ready to act wherever and whenever the call comes.

Ahead of us there is the bright prospect of the successful conclusion of the agreement for the establishment of a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, negotiation of which was announced by the Department of State on June 11.¹ That proposed agreement calls for the setting up of an effective international organization which will do an operating job. The success of the recent United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture is a happy omen. It is now a commonplace that we must have unity among all the forces of all the nations in the actual military aspects of the war. Similarly we have unified our economic and financial efforts as a matter of necessity and of common sense. The same principle is applicable to the liquidation of the war in the post-fighting period as the opportunity comes to administer relief and rehabilitation. Unity among the nations is necessary, and organization is necessary to translate that unity into effective action. I believe that the successful negotiation of the agreement for this international effort can afford a

¹ BULLETIN of June 12, 1943, p. 523.

helpful proving-ground for translating into reality those ideals of international solidarity which the President and the Secretary of State have consistently upheld. The proposed United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will be an international organization of unique character because never before have we had such an organization for actual operations on any comparable scale. Organizations like the Universal Postal Union and the International Labor Organization have become integral parts of the world's life and have multiplied but they have not been operating organizations in the sense which is now contemplated. Closer analogies might be drawn from the work of bodies like the European Commission of the Danube or in a minor degree, some boundary commissions. All the experience which the world has gained in international organization, particularly in the last two decades, will need to be utilized in setting up this new body.

No organization, however, whether national or international, is any better than the human beings who operate it. If they are inadequate, if they are awkward and unskilled, if they are falsely motivated, the best constructed organization will fail. Conversely, the "men of Massachusetts" have been credited with the skill to make any constitution work. I have confidence in the coincidence of two great factors: a well-built organization for the administration of relief and rehabilitation, and a skilled and devoted staff to make it work. I shall not talk this evening about the framing of the organization but I do want to talk a little about the staff, its procurement and training.

Please bear in mind that I am not authorized to speak for the United Nations or for any organization which they may create. I can speak for the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, and I can speak of the proposed United Nations agreement. The draft agreement provides that the Director General is to be chosen by the constituent nations. He will have power to select and appoint his staff both for the office organization and for the field. The Director General, when the time

comes, will be able to draw on citizens of all countries, I presume, and will naturally seek to obtain the most highly qualified group which the world can afford. Meanwhile, the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations must continue its planning, prepared to operate when the call comes if it comes before a broader United Nations organization is prepared to shoulder the load.

Governor Lehman stated at an early stage, shortly after his appointment, that he believed in training and that untrained personnel should not be sent abroad. That is an ideal which we have kept before us constantly. The pressure of events which were upon us before we were organized has made it essential that in our first operations in North Africa we should send a staff into the field just as rapidly as it could be assembled. There was no time to luxuriate in months of academic training. We have, therefore, done our best to select persons who have already had experience or training which would stand them in good stead in the work which lies ahead. The basic principle of our operations is the maximum use of local personnel with the minimum numbers of Americans in essential supervisory and advisory capacities. In the operations after the last war, the plan was in this respect much the same. For example, the Near East Foundation in 1923 in the Caucasus used 55 Americans to 4,712 native persons on the staff. The American Friends Service Committee in Germany between 1920 and 1924 used some 40 Americans to about 30,000 Germans. The Committee for Relief in Belgium and the American Relief Administration maintained a general ratio of one American to almost one thousand local people on the staffs.

We are not now in a position to enrol the hundreds of Americans who may be needed for the administration of relief and rehabilitation in the liberated areas, and it is therefore not possible now for us to set up and operate an official training course. It is not even possible for me tonight to say definitely that this or that type of course has received or will receive official approval, but I do wish to try to give you

some idea of the kind of training which our experience indicates may be helpful. I want also to say to you that the general problem of training is receiving constant consideration. Many of you here tonight and many others throughout the United States have generously cooperated with us in making available their thoughts and plans, and we are grateful for their help which we hope will continue to be extended. Please do not be impatient if for a time it seems that this is a one-way passage and that you have the more blessed end of the gift.

Training must, of course, be responsive to the needs of the position for which the individuals are to be trained. I shall therefore attempt to suggest some of the aspects which our experience indicates should be borne in mind in framing training programs. But in all of this discussion there is one point which I feel called upon to stress most emphatically: No general training program for foreign-relief administrators has official sanction at this time, and no individual can take a course with the assurance or in the expectation that graduation from that course will guarantee his finding a position with the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations. If individuals now take courses offered in our schools and colleges and universities designed to train overseas relief workers, they must do so as others traditionally have taken courses in law or medicine or in social work or some other skill. Neither the institution nor the Government can assure the graduate that completion of the course will result in appointment. One takes the course because of a realization that there is a field of activity which will need trained workers and because of a personal desire to do that kind of work. One hopes that when trained, that training coupled with native ability will result in securing a job.

In this regard the situation with respect to training is very different for those who look forward to service under a civilian agency of the Government and for those who are to serve in special capacities with the armed forces. The Army and Navy are training men for adminis-

trative tasks in occupied areas and are in a position to commission an individual, send him to school, and then assign him to the duty for which he proves to be best fitted. The Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations is not similarly empowered at this time. We therefore watch with interest the plans of the private institutions which are developing training programs in our field. We say to them all that we welcome the increase in the supply of trained workers but we cannot at this time undertake to advise either individuals or institutions relating to the practicability of taking or giving such courses. Those are questions which you must answer for yourselves. Perhaps, however, I can say a few things which may help you in making your decisions.

The utility of one type of training has received general recognition. This is the type generally referred to as a regional orientation course or specialization course. It is designed to familiarize an individual with the area in which he expects to work. In terms of most of the outlines which I have seen, it includes language, geography, history, economics, sociology or anthropology, and public law and administration. To be effective for the emergency job about which I am talking, such courses cannot be given, in my opinion, merely by starring a group of the regular courses in any college or university catalog. The objective is to give a person a real "feel" for the country, its people, and their customs, habits, and prejudices. Dates in their history are important only as they may be remembered in national holidays, the significance of which should be appreciated. It is necessary to know the religious composition of the area and its political complexion. Folkways are important and so are the transportation systems and the habits of government, whether centralized or local. All this must be learned quickly with an intensive instruction which cuts across our traditional departmental lines and academic disciplines. Such courses are being given currently for the Army and Navy in various institutions and at various educational levels. They could in many instances

be duplicated or expanded to embrace civilian classes. One difficulty is that this type of instruction necessitates small classes or sections, and the burden which is soon placed upon the staff is terrific. Current tendencies to effect a pooling of teaching staffs to permit different institutions to indulge in area specialization have been intelligently fostered by those in charge of programs for the Army. I cannot go into detail here, but I should like to mention the forward-looking report of a committee of the Social Science Research Council on "World Regions in the Social Sciences" which suggests the impact which these emergency programs may well have upon the permanent structure of our educational systems.

Before leaving the reference to this type of regional course, I should like to stress the importance which we in OFRRO attach to knowledge of foreign languages. It is probably true that the Chief of Mission and perhaps his principal aide can get along without facility in the local tongue though laboring under a disadvantage. This is true because for such top personnel, adequate interpreter service can be provided. Further down the line the staff has more close contacts with local people who are less likely to know foreign languages, and it becomes impossible to attach interpreters to all the staff. For this purpose it is conversational facility rather than a literary appreciation of the language which is needed, and it is the new type of language course which in my opinion must be utilized.

A second type of training is of such obvious value that I do not need to dwell long upon it. I have in mind the advanced training in special fields of knowledge which may be given to people with a generally satisfactory professional background. For instance, there are well qualified medical and nursing personnel who have not had occasion to follow the latest developments in such specialties as malaria control or nutrition. These people can be trained provided only that it becomes possible to tie together the man, the job, and the training program. The Rockefeller Foundation is making provision for the training of a group of medical nutrition-

ists. More extensive training in the health fields is urgently needed. It is particularly in these skilled professional categories where manpower is in such short supply, that it becomes impossible for a person to leave his or her current occupation to take a course of training unless it is clear that such training can be utilized during the emergency. It may well be, therefore, that in large part this type of training will have to wait upon the development of plans which will make possible the training of the staff after it is put on the payroll and its position relating to the actual needs in the field is thus assured.

The third general type of training to which I would refer covers many fields. It may be characterized as training in the skills and techniques of relief and rehabilitation administration. I can illustrate the difference between this type of course and the area specialization course by another reference to Army and Navy programs. The Army, as you know, has a School of Military Government at Charlottesville in which officers receive instruction in the actual practice and techniques of administration as well as some area training. Another group to be trained by the Army includes specialists who are well qualified in the necessary skills but who need area training. In the Naval School of Military Government and Administration at Columbia University, instruction is given both in area courses and in the techniques of administration. So it is possible, as is the case with the civilian Program of Training in International Administration at Columbia, to combine the area course and the training in techniques and skills.

The difficulty here is in determining just what skills and techniques are most needed by the international relief administrator. This brings me back to the first part of my remarks which had to do with the nature of the job. Until one analyzes the nature of the work to be done, any course of this type is bound to operate *in vacuo* and may be far removed from realities.

There is no simple answer to this problem. The relief job will have various facets. I have not time to dwell upon the subject here, but

many of you are aware that Governor Lehman has from the first emphasized his belief in the importance of maintaining the work of private organizations and of securing their assistance in his work. The question of the best way of achieving full cooperation is the subject of current study. The problem is recognized in the proposed draft agreement for a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration by a provision which says that private organizations must operate under the regulations of and with the consent of the Director General in any area in which the Administration operates. Assuming, then, that private organizations will function at appropriate times and places, many of them will no doubt wish to give such training as their own experience indicates is needed for the type of operation in which they wish to engage.

For the kind of relief work which the experience of OFRRO indicates must be carried on, various types of subjects might well be studied by the individual who already has acquired by experience certain general aptitudes or skills which will provide the foundation for a competent relief administrator. Such administrators must be able to deal with both the business and the humanitarian aspects of the relief and rehabilitation job. The fact should be stressed that from the point of view of making a genuine contribution to peoples whose minds and souls as well as bodies have been abused and almost shattered, a prime consideration is the restoration of a sense of self-confidence and self-respect. One sound approach to the attainment of this great objective is to administer relief as part of a great economic process of war-liquidation, in which those who contribute and those who receive relief share equally in the ultimate benefits. At the same time, while these business aspects of relief need stressing, the task would not be well done if we administered our work in a wholly impersonal fashion. In so huge an undertaking, dealing with millions of people, it is physically impossible to provide as much individual case study and care as we would devote to a relief operation after a great natural disaster at home. But within the limits of feasibil-

ity, the individual aspect must be kept in mind by every field operator, and field staffs must contain adequate numbers of persons trained in working with individuals under conditions of disaster and destitution and displacement and distress.

In the vast task of moving and distributing millions of dollars worth of supplies, every field administrator should have some knowledge of accounting, of shipping documents, of warehousing, and of foreign exchange. I therefore attach importance to including in any such course as we are discussing, a rather thorough study of business practices. If an area course is given in combination with the course in techniques, attention should be paid to local variations in the legal and business aspects. Some members of the staff must be skilled agriculturists and industrial economists but it is doubtful whether these skills can be acquired in the kind of emergency training which we are now discussing. These are subjects which can be kept in mind in larger training programs which extend for example through a year or more of undergraduate or graduate work.

On what I have called the human side, it seems to me that the most useful type of course is one based upon the programs of schools of social work, so modified as to take account of the special problems involved. Attention needs to be paid to the problem of displaced peoples on an international scale. This requires not only a knowledge of the methods which a broad experience teaches are most useful in dealing with individuals but also a knowledge of the international experience in this field since the first World War. It must be reiterated that the present task is so large that a perfectionist may well collapse from a sense of frustration, and it may be necessary to get along with the best which can be done under distressing circumstances. This point merely emphasizes the need for training and the responsibility which rests upon those who have the background and knowledge to develop the techniques and to spread the knowledge, as Dr. Kraus has been and you are now doing here in this Institute.

Finally, I think it must always be realized that in operations of this kind the relief administrator may find himself, at least in the earlier phases, in situations so chaotic as a result of the passing tide of battle, that he will be called upon to assist in the reestablishment of the normal processes of local government administration. For this no schooling equals actual experience in government administration but study can be used especially with reference to regional peculiarities in various areas to facilitate the discharge of the responsibility when the time comes. Something can also be learned of the functions of the several agencies of the United States Government with which the relief worker may come in contact in foreign countries. It is also feasible and important in my opinion that all the relief staff should have some knowledge of the nature and scope of military government since they may well be called upon to operate under that type of administration.

No matter how excellent a course may be devised in educational institutions, there are some things which can be learned only inside the organization itself. I hope it may become feasible to keep all field operators on the Washington staff for 30 or 60 days before they are sent out to the field.

In all that I have been saying on this subject of training for the administration of relief and rehabilitation, I have no desire to be dogmatic. This is an experimental field. There are those here who have had vastly more experience than I in work of this kind. My only excuse for being on the platform instead of in the audience at this moment is that I have had the privilege both of extended discussions over a period of time with leaders in this field of overseas relief, and of the opportunity to work with Governor Lehman in the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, and thus to have a chance to see something of the problem as it appears to the Government agency charged with responsibility for meeting the problem. As I speak of various possible elements in a training program, I am thinking of the qualities

which daily we are seeking to find in candidates for positions on our eventual field staffs.

Thinking in those terms, let me add just a few words concerning the persons who would seem best suited to derive advantage from a training program. I repeat that no training program will give assurance of a position with the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, and no institution is entitled to attract students on the theory that it will do so. Aside from everything else, it may be noted that the intellectual brilliance which may be revealed by the successful completion of a training course is not the only characteristic of a successful relief administrator.

We are not now employing numbers of people for future field missions but we know roughly the types of people we will want to consider when the time comes. They may be men or women. In general their age should be between 25 and 55. These are not absolute limits but they are fair indications of two points: One, the applicant must have maturity and balance; and two, the applicant must have great physical stamina and resilience. Don't forget that relief is administered under hard physical and mental strain and only the most vigorous can do the job.

Until the period of fighting has passed, the positions of relief administrators will not be filled in competition with the armed forces. This means that we will not take men whose induction is imminent and seek their deferment. I have no doubt that after the armistice there will be transfers from the Army and Navy of qualified personnel but this cannot be considered at the present time. It is not our policy at the present time to take on our staff persons who are not citizens, but, as I have indicated, this situation will naturally be different under a United Nations Administration.

I cannot refrain in closing from making one last allusion to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. I do not know what criteria or standards that organization may set up when it comes into being. But I do personally feel that service on its staff will be

only one of the post-war opportunities for international service. How can it be otherwise with our realization now that the world is a unit and that we must always have a part to play in some form of international organization? To me

therefore it seems that training along these lines must keep ever in view the teaching of an international understanding, in terms of appreciating the experience of the past and the opportunities of the future.

Operations in Tunisia

[Released to the press June 26]

The Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations announced June 26 that preliminary reports from its North African mission emphasize that the great bulk of its operations in Tunisia is being conducted on a commercial basis rather than on a direct contribution basis.

It was announced that Mr. Fred K. Hoehler, Chief of the OFRRO mission in North Africa, would depart soon from that area for other assignments. He will be succeeded in North Africa by Mr. E. R. Fryer, of San Francisco, formerly an official of the Office of Indian Affairs and the War Relocation Authority. Mr. Fryer has been in active charge of relief operations in Tunisia since immediately after the Allied occupation of that territory. Mr. Herbert W. Parisius, Chief Agricultural Officer on the staff of the OFRRO mission, has also left North Africa for the United States. Some 20 other members of the mission will remain in North Africa for the present to carry on the program instituted by Mr. Hoehler.

The principal relief task remaining in North Africa today is in Tunisia. In that region the OFRRO mission, working through the North African Economic Board, has brought into action several programs designed to re-establish civilian life and affairs without delay and with economy in expenditures of funds and supplies. First and most important of the measures taken is a chain of "relief stores" providing outlets for relief supplies such as dried milk, sugar, tea, coffee, and cloth or clothing in virtually all the newly liberated Tunisian cities. This system, amounting to an American merchandising system and novel in North African life, makes

the Controleur Civil, or civil administrator, in each area responsible for the conduct of the stores and places the actual handling of relief goods in native hands, American personnel confining its activities to supervision.

A kind of "relief rationing" system was created to go along with the relief stores. Although in such cities as Tunis, Sfax, and Sousse, people were in need of food and clothing, in general they had enough money to care for their needs if supplies were on hand and distribution established on an equitable and non-discriminatory basis. Along with his general responsibility for the conduct of the stores, the Controleur Civil, consequently, was requested to issue tickets on a family basis authorizing purchases in the stores. Two kinds of tickets are issued, one for families of three or less and one for families of four or more people. Tunisians appear to like the plan and to appreciate that it makes greater supplies available for people in need of direct relief. Besides Tunis, relief stores are now in operation in Sfax, Sousse, Gabes, and at about a dozen smaller localities, such as Mateur, Medjes el Bab, Souk el Kemis, Souk el Arba, Jedeida, and Massicault.

Some direct or "gift" relief has been necessary. In Tunisia, for example, there were some 80,000 displaced persons, many of whom had taken refuge in the city of Tunis. These people came from communities all over northern Tunisia. In the city also were about 1,500 Jewish people who had taken refuge there from the Nazi military control in Bizerte. There were also a large number of European refugees of various nationalities, including Italians, who had come from many points in Tunisia. For each of

these groups the OFRRO mission made appropriate arrangements through local leaders and existing social agencies to provide for urgent needs in food and clothing and for returning the people to their homes or in finding quarters for them with friends or relatives.

Not all relief for these groups is on a direct basis, but milk for the Arab children, totaling 2,000 servings a day at present and gradually increasing, is being provided. Arrangements for this service were made through the Sheik of Medina, official head of the Moslem population for the district of Tunis. All the milk is consumed at the point of distribution and is occasionally supplemented by rice or some other food which is consumed with the milk.

The needs of Jewish refugees in Tunis are served by four centers where the people receive health inspections and milk, sugar, rice, and clothing for the children and the sick. The OFRRO staff is assisting the Jewish community in evacuating these people from the centers to their own homes or in finding other places for them to live, and it is expected that within a relatively short time the need for the service will have been eliminated. The groups of Europeans are being similarly assisted through existing social agencies accustomed to caring for the needs of each national group. Wherever possible existing means and native personnel are utilized to the utmost.

Meanwhile, and in part through other divisions of the North African Economic Board, longer-range plans for assisting the French in reconstituting normal life in the region are being put into effect. Efforts are being made, for example, to restore the fishing industry of the Tunisian coast and to provide the means for re-establishing the important olive oil industry of the southern areas. As to agriculture, Mr. Parisius found the prospects for this year's grain harvest in Tunisia to be so good that the provision of food from Allied sources for an extended period is regarded now as most unlikely.

The relief situation in the remainder of North Africa is also becoming stabilized. A short

time ago a regional office for the mission was established in western Algeria at Oran. A member of the staff operating from this office is assisting the Army in finding employment for former inmates of refugee camps in military labor battalions and in civilian jobs. Also operating from the Oran base is Dr. Dudley A. Reekie, an officer of the United States Public Health Service, serving with the OFRRO mission as a public health official. Upon the request of the public health office of the city of Oran and the American Consul in residence there, Dr. Reekie is aiding in the establishment of a modern health department for that city. Dr. Michael L. Furcolow, another officer of the United States Public Health Service and similarly attached to the relief mission, made a survey of health conditions in Tunis immediately following occupation by Allied military forces. Health conditions in Tunis, he reports, are not abnormal.

The OFRRO mission has concerned itself since its arrival in North Africa last January with the disposition and care of inmates of the various internment camps for political refugees in Algeria and French Morocco. All the inmates of the camps have now been liberated, and the majority have found employment in military labor activities or in civilian occupations.

A number of the refugees, however, were discovered to be sick or otherwise disabled, and for these the OFRRO mission is establishing rest camps, where proper food and medical care can be provided until strength is restored or other suitable disposition made of their cases. One of these camps is at Fouke Marine in Algeria. Accommodations for other of these unfortunate victims of the war are being found in homes in the environs of Oran, Algiers, and Casablanca.

The general program for the free distribution of milk to school children in French Morocco, Algeria, and portions of Tunisia, which has been conducted in cooperation with the American Red Cross, was discontinued by agreement with the French authorities upon the close of the

school year at the end of May. In the period, beginning early in January of this year, in which the program was in effect, about 200,000 children received daily servings of dried or evaporated milk. Today, a decided improvement in growth and weight is reported for the great majority of a group of children tested by the Red Cross to show results of the program. During the summer months, a special and limited program in milk distribution will be maintained for children, nursing mothers, and others who are in special need of this type of nourishment. It is estimated that about 80,000 servings per day will be provided during the summer for such purposes in all North Africa. In addition, the refugee Arab children in Tunis will continue to receive milk until their evacuation is completed, while special arrangements have also been made with social agencies and health authorities in Algeria and Tunisia to

provide milk for other groups of refugee children.

A feature of relief operations in North Africa is that the need for charitable relief has been much less than expected. Agricultural prospects are good in Tunisia and at least up to normal expectations in Algeria and French Morocco. While "black market" activities and hoarding are continuing to cause inequities in the distribution of local supplies, it is felt in general that the revival of normal trade will soon eliminate the need for relief supplies in major proportions from outside sources.

In North Africa the mission of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations has functioned as the Division of Public Welfare and Relief of the North African Economic Board. Mr. Hoehler, as chief of the OFRRO mission, has also served as chief of the Division of Public Welfare and Relief.

LIBERATION OF POLITICAL PRISONERS AND REFUGEES IN AFRICA

[Released to the press June 24]

The Joint Commission for Political Prisoners and Refugees has issued the following statement to the press at Algiers:

"The Joint Commission for Political Prisoners and Refugees reported today that according to its records all persons who were interned in concentration camps, incorporated into work companies or whose residence was confined to restricted areas in French North and West Africa before November 8, 1942 have now been liberated.

"This Commission was set up in January, under the joint chairmanship of the United States and British Consuls General in Algiers, to assist in the release, relief and repatriation of these prisoners and refugees. The liberation has proceeded in orderly manner over the past few months, as swiftly as military security investigations and the making of arrangements for maintenance of internees after their release would permit. Today's report marked the cli-

max of months of effort, involving close co-operation between British, American and French authorities, for the solution of a complex problem.

"Special local assistance in the manifold details pertaining to the gradual liquidation of the internment camps was provided by a field party of the Commission, which visited the camps several times. The field party included representatives of the United States and British Consuls General, the French High Command, and the Public Welfare and Relief Division of the North African Economic Board (this division is the operating agency in North Africa of the United States Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations) and the International Red Cross.

"The Commission also reported that all those who were released from work companies on February 12, 1943, given the status of civilian workers at current wage rates, employed by the Mediterranean Niger Railway or the coal mines

of Kenadas, and whose residence was restricted to the area in which they worked, have been given complete liberty to leave this region and accept work where they wish. With the exception of a few individuals who, of their own free will, signed contracts with one or the other of these companies and prefer to remain, all the former internees and members of work companies have left this region.

"The former internees, members of work companies and persons in forced residence have all been provided with useful occupations of their own choice. A large number have signed contracts for work as civilian employees with the American armed forces. They are employed in various capacities, are paid at current wage rates for the types of work they do and are not organized in any military formations. Another large group have joined the British pioneer battalions, a noncombatant labor unit of the British Army, in which they receive the pay, rations, and quarters of British soldiers. A considerable number have been absorbed into local industry in employment of their own choice.

"The situation of the Spanish Republican refugees who have signified their desire to proceed to Mexico presented a serious problem since the internment camps and work companies have been totally liquidated and definite arrangements regarding their departure for Mexico have not been completed. This problem was resolved through the excellent cooperation of the American Army which agreed to employ them under work contracts with the understanding that the contracts would terminate when arrangements were made for their transportation to Mexico.

"In addition to assisting in the liberation of all persons from internment camps and work companies, the Joint Commission for Political Prisoners and Refugees obtained from the French authorities an agreement that on the presentation of a contract of employment either with the American Army or private industry, identity and ration cards would be immediately issued. This provision is especially important, since it legalizes the civil status not only of persons released from internment camps, but also

of a large number of internees who at one time or another had escaped from camps and were in constant danger of being either returned to the camps or sent to prison. The identity cards are being issued with a minimum of red tape, at reduced rates, and, in the case of destitute persons gratis.

"Released internees who were unable to work on account of advanced age or physical disabilities are being cared for by the public welfare and relief division of NAEB with funds contributed by private sources. Special rehabilitation camps are being developed for them. This division also has provided clothing, food and funds to relieve the immediate needs of persons released from camps who arrived at Casablanca, Oran and Algiers to begin work. Many of them were given assistance in finding living accommodations.

"During the visits to internment camps the field party of the Joint Commission for Political Prisoners and Refugees also visited prisons in which political prisoners were confined. There are now in prison approximately two hundred foreign refugees who, although they have been duly sentenced by courts, should be considered as political prisoners since the offenses consist chiefly of infractions of discipline in internment camps or political demonstrations involving violence. The greater part of these prisoners are Spanish Republican refugees. The French authorities agreed to liberate from prisons all Spanish Republican refugees for the purpose of proceeding to Mexico. The Joint Commission suggested, however, that these prisoners should be liberated and allowed to make their own dispositions. Dr. Jules Abadie, former Secretary of the Interior and now Commissioner of National Education, Justice and Public Health, has given an assurance that an amnesty will be granted to these prisoners after their cases have been examined in regard to military security. The granting of these amnesties has been delayed by the temporary confusion resulting from the transition from the high command to the French Committee of National Liberation, but is expected soon."

ADDRESS BY THE FORMER AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN¹

[Released to the press June 25]

It is good to come to Buffalo, and to see such remarkable evidences of our American home-front effort. Since returning from Japan last year, I have seen a great deal of our United States and have come to appreciate, as never before, the great power of the American people to work, to cooperate, and to sacrifice. Never geared for war in time of peace, we are making up our preparedness double-time, and we may take profound satisfaction in the unprecedented job of production and organization already accomplished throughout our Nation.

Tonight, I propose to tell you something about the preparedness efforts of our enemies, so that you may see all the more clearly what kind of men we are up against. I shall talk about Japan simply because I happen to know that country best, but much of what I say will apply, because of historical parallels, to Germany as well.

The Japanese have prepared for aggression only intermittently through their long history, but they have always prepared for war. It is my firm belief that the men actually exercising highest civil authority in Japan during the 1920's were not deliberately scheming to attack the United States. That job was being done by the nationalist, super-patriotic secret societies, by the military planners, by scattered zealots here and there in the government, all of whom came to power with the rise of the military gangsters. But even though the civilian leaders of Japan did not prepare for aggression, they most certainly prepared for war. Even the most pacifistic Japanese leaders wanted their nation armed to the teeth, drilled so well that it could fight in its sleep, and ready to face and whip the world at a minute's notice. On the subject of aggression, there was, I believe, honest doubt among the leaders and the people of Japan. On the subject of *preparedness*, there was no doubt whatever: all Japanese favored readiness for war.

Indeed, it is one of the characteristics of the

Japanese that they should attempt to guard against *all* contingencies. In the long history of Japan, we find a succession of extreme measures. To guard against internal upset, they have welcomed tyranny and dictatorship. To guard against subversive opinions, they have accepted despotic intellectual regimentation. To avoid the possibility of defeat in a foreign war, they first practiced rigid and unrelenting isolation; from the 1640's to 1853, Japan was the hermit nation, allowing no visitors in or out, except for a handful of Dutchmen and Chinese in the one city of Nagasaki. This long period of isolation and peace is certainly the most radical foreign policy ever followed by a civilized state. It has been succeeded by a restless, swaggering expansionism. A psychologist may attribute these characteristics to an inner uncertainty; all I can tell is that they do exist, and that the Japanese exhibit an almost frantic determination to be prepared against all possible developments. This state of mind plays into the plans of unscrupulous militarists, since the plotters and schemers are always in a position to allege that moderate, sensible policies would leave the Japanese exposed to a variety of risks. The facts that risk is an inescapable concomitant of modern life, that perfect security cannot be secured by any nation by its own efforts alone, that the international community is a better protection against hazards than armament—these arguments were never put fully and plainly to the Japanese people by their own leaders. Therefore, they prepared for war without realizing that they were preparing for aggression. They built the machinery of their own ruin and enslavement because they thought that preparedness was for security and not for aggression. Only the militarists knew better, and rejoiced.

¹ Delivered by the Honorable Joseph C. Grew, who is now Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, under the auspices of the Office of Civilian Defense, at Buffalo, N. Y., June 25, 1943.

Japan has prepared for this war, in one sense, for more than a thousand years. The military, chauvinistic traditions of Japan have accustomed the people to thinking in terms of fighting. When a common Chinese becomes a soldier, he has had until recently a feeling that he has stepped down from his civilian status to a cruder, less worthy task; but when a Japanese worker or peasant becomes a soldier, he is apt to feel that he has been allowed to enter the gallant fighting company of knights and squires. To the Chinese, carrying weapons is a necessary disgrace; to the Japanese, it is an honor. When the Japanese think of war, they do not look upon it as an unnatural catastrophe brought about by the sinfulness and turbulence of mankind; instead, they consider it an exciting and honorable phase of their adventurous national life. The ancient teachings of the feudal codes, the ballads and legends of *samurai* and *ronin*, the archaic worship of the two-sworded hero—these have been at work in Japanese thinking and feeling for centuries. All the various phases of Japanese temperament which have shown themselves in this war—the sudden murderous attack, as at Pearl Harbor; the deceptive ruses, as in Malaya; the unflagging repetition of a bold tactical novelty, such as the “road blocks” used in Burma; the disregard of their own suffering, as shown on Guadalcanal and Attu—were all written out plainly in the old Japanese stories, dramas, and military books. The Japanese have not changed in the least while fighting us. They are consummating a thousand years of preparation.

Japanese psychological preparation for this war is, accordingly, hundreds of years old. The attack on Pearl Harbor was the almost inevitable sequel of the campaigns of Hideyoshi in the 1590's, when the Japanese exterminated half of Korea in a vain attempt to conquer China, in order to use China as a base from which to conquer the rest of Asia, which would in turn serve as a base to conquer the rest of the world—or such parts of it as the Japanese knew about. Hideyoshi never reached even the Chinese frontiers. His frustration was not forgotten. The

Japanese Government and people became obsessed with the ideas of isolation and peace, but they continued to hypnotize themselves with the notion that they were the finest, hardest, bravest fighting race on earth, and that the hour of their ultimate destiny would not find them unready.

When Japan opened her gates to the West, after 1853, and began modernizing all her institutions, after 1867, the military and preparedness part of her modernization was among the most conspicuous. The Japanese put their army and navy in shape and created the industrial bases for modern fighting before they got around to establishing a parliament or a constitution. The schools were set up in close conjunction with the militarist cult of modern patriotism, and with the army conscription system. Japan attacked China in 1895. Japan attacked Russia in 1904. Japan attempted to blackmail China in 1915. Only in 1922 did the Japanese give ground, at the Washington conference; they retreated in the face of Anglo-American determination to keep the peace, coupled with overwhelming Anglo-American naval superiority. This retreat was momentary, and the first shock of political or economic crisis was enough to put the mobilization and preparedness system back into high gear.

The invasion of China's Manchurian provinces by the Japanese gave the militarists the opportunity to clamp down a censorship, to go about their preparation in perfect secrecy, to brush away inquiry with the statement that they were involved in hostilities. In the 10 years following this episode—10 years which corresponded to my ambassadorship in Tokyo—the Japanese devoted all their national energies to getting ready for war.

Part of this preparation was forced upon the Japanese by the unexpectedly effective war effort of the Chinese. Under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, the Chinese forced the Japanese to extend a half-political, half-military campaign with limited objectives into a full-scale war. What had begun, in the view of the Japanese, as a sort of border operation became

a life-and-death struggle involving Japan's military standing. The Chinese never dared hope that they themselves could easily and swiftly drive the Japanese into the sea; but they were successful in holding the Japanese, in draining away much of Japan's excess power, in preventing the Japanese from utilizing other military and diplomatic opportunities for aggression. It would be unworthy of us Americans to underrate the enormous service which the Chinese national armies rendered the world in the decade 1931-41. Many of our people, even our experts, went so far as to overrate the accomplishments of the Chinese, and to assume that Japan had been bled white and would be incapable of new campaigns elsewhere. On December 7, 1941 and thereafter, there was an inclination for opinion to swing to the opposite extreme and to assume that China's efforts had been in vain, and that Japan was stronger than ever.

I think that the truth lies between the extremes: the Chinese weakened Japan so that the Japanese started their wider aggression too late for it to have even the slightest hope of ultimate success; but, at the same time, the Chinese inadvertently strengthened Japan by forcing the entire Empire into full mobilization long before the other great powers (with the exception of Germany, Italy, and the far-sighted Soviet Union) were turning seriously to the task of getting ready for war. The Japanese used the China theater as a training ground; the Chinese forced the Japanese to fight, and fight hard, so the Japanese—profiting by the inevitable—"bled their troops" in the Chinese countryside. When Japan was ready to fight us, Japan's army was an army of veterans.

Not only had the army been made a veteran army but the administrative and political machinery necessary to economic, psychological, and purely military warfare was already set up. The Japanese capitalist economy was cut down and converted into a totalitarian adjunct of the military machine. The Japanese learned how to extract the last ounce of food, the last minute of labor from the populations of conquered

areas; they found how narcotics could be used as an instrument of subjugation; they became expert in the manipulation of "quislings", and were able to try out half a dozen different techniques before hitting upon the device of governing-by-facsimile—that is, governing through "quislings" who copied their legitimate predecessors in everything except sincerity, honesty, patriotism, and independence. Along with this, the Japanese got ready to meet the counter-shock of American and British resources and production by hiding their real strength while building up reserves of supplies.

Throughout the decade preceding Japan's attack on us, the Japanese were using their imports to establish stockpiles of critical materials. They built up the machinery they needed to keep their machine tools and other industrial needs supplied. They hoarded incredible quantities of petroleum products. They bought chemicals, medicines, scrap iron, cotton, rubber, and a variety of other products. They distorted their whole peacetime economy by these pre-military measures. Indeed, they drove themselves into war by getting so thoroughly ready for war that there was literally nothing else for them to do—unless they were prepared to accept a thoroughgoing peace system. To pay the cost of this preparation, they needed foreign territory to loot, since they simply did not have the goods at hand to keep fair international trade going. The *Lebensraum* theory which they took from the Germans was based upon the ethical assumption that no nation, or combination of nations, has a right to prevent the intimidation and robbery of weak nations by potential aggressors who need free supplies to feed into a growing military machine.

When the Japanese blow finally came, the Japanese were prepared. They were stronger than we were in the Far East—stronger even than the combined forces of America, Britain, the Netherlands, and their dependencies. They had made themselves stronger at the outset.

Even today, the Japanese are not sitting still. They are preparing for the further phases of this war. They are getting ready for the United

Nations counter-attack. They are undoubtedly attempting to meet every ruse and device which we can think up. They are finding out all they can about us and are going coldly and realistically about the job of putting everything into their effort. I have not the least doubt that they are also preparing for peace, if the worst comes to the worst, and are getting ready to try to fool us with a phony peace which would leave the innermost core of their militarism undisturbed. They know that we can take their navy, demobilize their army, control their in-

dustry, limit their trade, strip their fortifications, and even occupy part of their country *without disturbing their war-making capacity if we fail to stamp out the tradition of militarism.* The innermost heart of Japanese aggression is the Japanese militarist cult and Japanese claims to racial superiority. Unless that cult is destroyed, another war will be inevitable, and the Japanese will begin preparing their next military empire at the very moment that they raise the white flag over the smoking ruins of this one.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MUTUAL-AID AGREEMENT WITH THE NETHERLANDS

[Released to the press June 25]

An agreement between the Government of the United States and the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands relating to the principles and procedures applicable to the provision of aid by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the armed forces of the United States was effected on June 14, 1943 by an exchange of notes between the Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and His Excellency Dr. A. Loudon, the Netherlands Ambassador in Washington. This agreement supplements the agreement between the two Governments on the principles applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war against aggression, signed in Washington on July 8, 1942¹ (Executive Agreement Series 259).

The texts of the notes exchanged on June 14, 1943 are as follows:

*The Netherlands Ambassador in Washington
to the Secretary of State*

NETHERLANDS EMBASSY,
Washington, D. C., June 14, 1943.

SIR:

In the United Nations' declaration of January 1, 1942, the contracting governments pledged themselves to employ their full resources, mili-

tary or economic, against those nations with which they are at war; and in the Agreement of July 8, 1942 between the Governments of the United States and of the Netherlands, on the Principles Applying to Mutual Aid in the Prosecution of the War against Aggression, each contracting government undertook to provide the other with such articles, services, facilities, or information useful in the prosecution of their common war effort as it might be in a position to supply. It is the understanding of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands that the general principles to be followed in providing mutual aid as set forth in the said Agreement of July 8, 1942 is that the war production and the war resources of both Nations should be used by each in ways which most effectively utilize the available materials, manpower, production facilities and shipping space.

With a view, therefore, to supplementing the Agreement of July 8, 1942, I have the honor to set forth below the understanding of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands of the principles and procedures applicable to the provision of aid by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the armed forces of the United States and the manner in which such aid will be correlated with the maintenance of those forces by the United States Government.

¹ BULLETIN of July 11, 1942, p. 604.

1. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, retaining the right of final decision, in the light of its own potentialities and responsibilities, will provide the United States or its forces with the following types of assistance as such reciprocal aid, when and to the extent that it is found that they can most effectively be procured in territory of the Kingdom of the Netherlands:

(a) Supplies, materials, facilities, information and services for the United States forces except for the pay and allowances of such forces, administrative expenses, and such local purchases as its official establishments may make other than through the official establishments of the Government of the Netherlands as specified in paragraph 2.

(b) Supplies, materials, information and services needed in the construction of military projects, tasks and similar capital works required for the common war effort in territory of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, except for the wages and salaries of United States citizens.

(c) Supplies, materials, information and services needed in the construction of such military projects, tasks and capital works in territory other than territory of the Kingdom of the Netherlands or territory of the United States, to the extent that territory of the Kingdom of the Netherlands is a more practicable source of supply than the United States, or another of the United Nations.

2. The practical application of the principles formulated in this note, including the procedure by which requests for aid by either Government are made and acted upon, shall be worked out as occasion may require by agreement between the two Governments, acting when possible through their appropriate military or civilian administrative authorities. Requests by the United States Government for such aid will be presented by duly authorized authorities of the United States to official agencies of the Netherlands which will be designated or established in Washington, or in the areas where United States forces are located, for the purpose of facilitating the provision of reciprocal aid.

3. It is the understanding of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands that all such aid, as well as other aid, including information, received under Article 6 of the Agreement of July 8, 1942, accepted by the President of the United States or his authorized representatives from the Government of the Netherlands will be received as a benefit to the United States under the Act of March 11, 1941. In so far as circumstances will permit, appropriate record of aid received under this arrangement will be kept by each Government.

If the Government of the United States concurs in the foregoing, I would suggest that the present note and your reply to that effect be regarded as placing on record the understanding of our two Governments in this matter and that for clarity and convenience of administration this understanding be considered to be effective as from July 8, 1942, the date of the Agreement of the two Governments on the principles of mutual aid.

Accept [etc.]

A. LOUDON

*The Secretary of State to the Netherlands
Ambassador in Washington*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 14, 1943.

EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of today's date concerning the principles and procedures applicable to the provision of aid by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the armed forces of the United States of America.

In reply I wish to inform you that the Government of the United States agrees with the understanding of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands as expressed in that note. In accordance with the suggestion contained therein, your note and this reply will be regarded as placing on record the understanding between our two Governments in this matter.

This further integration and strengthening of our common war effort gives me great satisfaction.

Accept [etc.]

CORDELL HULL

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE NAZI ATTACK ON THE SOVIET UNION

[Released to the press June 21]

The Secretary of State in a statement to correspondents at the State Department on June 21 said:

"Tomorrow, June 22, marks the second anniversary of the Nazi attack upon the Soviet Union. For a period of two years the armed forces of the Soviet Union have been gallantly and successfully defending their country against the aggressor. In two great summer offensives the Nazis have failed to attain their avowed aim of annihilating the Red Army. As the third summer opens, the Nazi legions in eastern Europe find confronting them millions of Russian soldiers, well-equipped and of high morale, prepared not only to meet any onslaught but also to hurl back the invader.

"It is appropriate that we again today give expression to our admiration of the courage and spirit of self-sacrifice displayed by the whole people of the Soviet Union in successfully defending themselves and their country and in making such signal contributions to the eventual complete defeat of the powers of aggression."

[Released to the press June 22]

The following message has been sent by President Roosevelt to Marshal Joseph V. Stalin, Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

JUNE 21, 1943.

Two years ago tomorrow by an act of treachery in keeping with the long record of Nazi duplicity the Nazi leaders launched their brutal attack upon the Soviet Union. They thus added to their growing list of enemies the mighty forces of the Soviet Union. These Nazi leaders had underestimated the extent to which the Soviet Government and people had developed and strengthened their military power to defend their country and had utterly failed to realize the determination and valor of the Soviet people.

During the past two years the freedom loving peoples of the world have watched with increas-

ing admiration the history-making exploits of the armed forces of the Soviet Union and the almost incredible sacrifices which the Russian people are so heroically making. The growing might of the combined forces of all the United Nations which is being brought increasingly to bear upon our common enemy testifies to the spirit of unity and sacrifice necessary for our ultimate victory.

"This same spirit will, I am sure, animate us in approaching the challenging tasks of peace which victory will present to the world.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

MESSAGE FROM CHIANG KAI-SHEK ON FLAG DAY

[Released to the press June 22]

The following message from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, of China, has been received by the President:

"Today,¹ as we salute the Stars and Stripes and the flags of other United Nations, I send you and the American people the warm greetings and best wishes of the Chinese army and people. The year has witnessed the adherence to the United Nations Declaration of several more nations, thus giving additional proof of the universality of its aims and purposes. Never before do we of the United Nations stand so united in our determination to realize our common aims so solemnly proclaimed in our declaration. We not only pay tribute to your courageous and farsighted leadership, but we also do honour to your fighting forces, whose gallant achievement in the East and in the West have brought final victory so much nearer, and to the millions of American men and women at the home front, whose sacrifice and devotion have made your great country the arsenal of democracy. China feels proud to be in the company of all freedom-loving nations, united in a grand alliance to carry on this common struggle. The successes that have crowned the arms of the United States and those of the other United Na-

¹ June 14.

tions are making more certain each day the final triumph of the great cause to which we of the United Nations have dedicated ourselves."

In reply the President has sent the following message to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek:

"I wish to express to you deep appreciation for the cordial message of greetings and goodwill from the Chinese Army and people which you were so good as to send on the occasion of United Nations Day.

"The long-standing admiration of the people of the United States for the heroic resistance

of the Chinese people against the brutal aggressor has been increased by the recent brilliant victories of the Chinese armies under your inspiring leadership.

"The numerous victories which have increasingly attended the efforts of the United Nations during the past year augur well for the future. Although formidable difficulties still face us, the firm resolve and the constantly more effective cooperation of the people of the United Nations make certain that the struggle in which we now are unitedly engaged will result in complete victory for all over the common foe."

Commercial Policy

TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH PARAGUAY

[Released to the press June 22]

During the visit to the United States of President Morínigo of Paraguay, an understanding was reached that negotiations would be undertaken looking to the conclusion of a reciprocal trade agreement between the two countries.

[Released to the press June 23]

The Secretary of State issued on June 23 formal notice of intention to negotiate a trade agreement with the Government of Paraguay.

The Committee for Reciprocity Information issued simultaneously a notice setting the dates for submission to it of information and views in writing and of applications to appear at public hearings to be held by the Committee, and fixing the time and place for the opening of the hearings.

There is printed below a list of products which will come under consideration for the possible granting of concessions by the Government of the United States. Representations which interested persons may wish to make to the Committee for Reciprocity Information

need not be confined to the articles appearing on this list but may cover any articles of actual or potential interest in the import or export trade of the United States with Paraguay. However, only the articles contained in the list issued June 23 or in any supplementary list issued later will come under consideration for the possible granting of concessions by the Government of the United States.

Suggestions with regard to the form and content of presentations addressed to the Committee for Reciprocity Information are included in a statement released by that Committee on December 13, 1937.

A compilation showing the total trade between the United States and Paraguay during the years 1929-40 inclusive, together with the principal products involved in the trade between the two countries during the years 1939 and 1940 has been prepared by the Department of Commerce, and may be obtained, upon request, from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Washington or from any district or cooperative office.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH PARAGUAY
Public Notice

Pursuant to section 4 of an act of Congress approved June 12, 1934, entitled "An Act to Amend the Tariff Act of 1930", as extended by Public Law 66, approved June 7, 1943, and to Executive Order 6750, of June 27, 1934, I hereby give notice of intention to negotiate a trade agreement with the Government of Paraguay.

All presentations of information and views in writing and applications for supplemental oral presentation of views with respect to the negotiation of such agreement should be submitted to the Committee for Reciprocity Information in accordance with the announcement of this date issued by that Committee concerning the manner and dates for the submission of briefs and applications and the time set for public hearing.

CORDELL HULL
Secretary of State

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
June 23, 1943.

COMMITTEE FOR RECIPROCITY INFORMATION
TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH PARAGUAY

Public Notice

Closing date for submission of briefs, July 23, 1943; closing date for application to be heard, July 23, 1943; public hearings open, August 4, 1943

The Committee for Reciprocity Information hereby gives notice that all information and views in writing, and all applications for supplemental oral presentation of views, in regard to the negotiation of a trade agreement with the Government of Paraguay, of which notice of intention to negotiate has been issued by the Secretary of State on this date, shall be submitted to the Committee for Reciprocity Information not later than 12 o'clock noon, July 23, 1943. Such communications should be addressed to "The Chairman, Committee for Reci-

procity Information, Tariff Commission Building, Eighth and E Streets NW., Washington 25, D.C."

A public hearing will be held, beginning at 10 a. m. on August 4, 1943, before the Committee for Reciprocity Information, in the hearing room of the Tariff Commission in the Tariff Commission Building, where supplemental oral statements will be heard.

Six copies of written statements, either type-written or printed, shall be submitted, of which one copy shall be sworn to. Appearance at hearings before the Committee may be made only by those persons who have filed written statements and who have within the time prescribed made written application for a hearing, and statements made at such hearings shall be under oath.

By direction of the Committee for Reciprocity Information this 23d day of June 1943.

EDWARD YARDLEY
Secretary

WASHINGTON, D. C.
June 23, 1943.

LIST OF PRODUCTS ON WHICH THE UNITED STATES
WILL CONSIDER GRANTING CONCESSIONS TO
PARAGUAY

NOTE: The rates of duty indicated are those now applicable to products of Paraguay. Where the rate is one which has been reduced pursuant to a previous trade agreement by 50 percent (the maximum permitted by the Trade Agreements Act) it is indicated by the symbol MR. Where an item has been bound free of duty in a previous trade agreement, it is indicated by the symbol B.

For the purpose of facilitating identification of the articles listed, reference is made in the list to the paragraph numbers of the tariff schedules in the Tariff Act of 1930 or of the sections of the Internal Revenue Code. The descriptive phraseology is, however, in several cases limited to a narrower field than that covered by the numbered tariff paragraph. In

such cases only the articles covered by the descriptive phraseology of the list will come under consideration for the granting of concessions.

In the event that articles which are at present regarded as classifiable under the descriptions included in the list are excluded therefrom by judicial decision or otherwise prior to the conclusion of the agreement, the list will nevertheless be considered as including such articles.

United States Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Description of article	Present rate of duty	Symbol	United States Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Description of article	Present rate of duty	Symbol
35.....	Maté, natural and uncompounded, but advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to proper packing and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture, not containing alcohol.	5% ad val.	MR	1602.....	Maté, natural and uncompounded and in a crude state, not advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to proper packing and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture, not containing alcohol.	Free.....	B
38.....	Extracts, dyeing and tanning, not containing alcohol: Quebracho..... Urunday.....	7½% ad val. 15% ad val.	MR	1625.....	Blood, dried, not specially provided for.	Free.....	B
53.....	Oils, vegetable: Castor.....	3¢ per lb.		1627.....	Bones: Crude, steamed, or ground; bone dust, bone meal, and bone ash; and animal carbon suitable only for fertilizing purposes.	Free.....	B
58.....	Oils, distilled or essential, not containing alcohol, and not specially provided for: Gusiac wood oil..... Essence of Guayacan (Caesalpinia melanocarpa crib.).	12½% ad val. 12½% ad val.	MR MR	1670.....	Dyeing or tanning materials, whether crude or advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any similar process, not containing alcohol:		
701.....	Tallow.....	3¢ per lb.	MR	1681.....	Quebracho wood..... Bark of currupay (<i>Piptadenia rigida</i> Benth.).	Free..... Free.	B
705.....	Extract of meat, including fluid.	7½¢ per lb.	MR	1685.....	Furs and fur skins, not specially provided for, undressed: Fox (other than silver or black fox). Otter.....	Free..... Free.	B
706.....	Meats, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for (except meat pastes other than liver pastes, packed in air-tight containers weighing with their contents not more than 3 ounces each).	3¢ per lb., but not less than 20% ad val.	MR in part *	1688.....	Wildcat..... Nutria..... Jaguar..... Tankage of a grade used chiefly for fertilizers, or chiefly as an ingredient in the manufacture of fertilizers.	Free..... Free..... Free..... Free.	B
802.....	Rum, in containers holding each one gallon or less.	\$ 2.50 per proof gal.	MR	1693.....	Hair of horse and cattle (including calf), cleaned or uncleansed, drawn or undrawn, but unmanufactured, not specially provided for.	Free.....	B
1530(a).....	Hides and skins of cattle of the bovine species (except hides and skins of the India water buffalo imported to be used in the manufacture of rawhide articles), raw or uncured, or dried, salted, or pickled.	5% ad val.	MR	1694.....	Hoofs, unmanufactured..... Horns and parts of, including hornstrips and tips, unmanufactured.	Free..... Free.	B
				1781.....	Oils, distilled or essential, not containing alcohol: Lemon-grass..... Pettigrain.....		
				1755.....	Sausage casings, weasands, intestines, bladders, tendons, and integuments, not specially provided for.	Free..... Free..... Free.	B

See footnote at end of table.

United States Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Description of article	Present rate of duty	Symbol
1765.....	Skins of all kinds, raw, and hides not specially provided for:		
	Deer skins, raw.....	Free.....	B
	Carpincho.....	Free.....	B
	Wild pig and wild hog.....	Free.....	
1780.....	Tankage, unfit for human consumption.	Free.....	B

* Maximum reduction in specific rate in trade agreements with Argentina and Uruguay, effective November 15, 1941 and January 1, 1943, respectively. Ad valorem rate is that provided for by the Tariff Act of 1930.

Internal Revenue Code Section	Description of article	Present rate of import tax	Symbol
2491(a).....	Tallow, fatty acids derived from tallow, and salts of the foregoing; all the foregoing, whether or not refined, sulphonated, sulphated, hydrogenated, or otherwise processed.	1½¢ per lb. and 3¢ per lb.	MR in part ^b

* The rate of import tax on tallow was reduced from 3¢ per lb. to 1½¢ per lb. in the trade agreements with Argentina and Uruguay, effective November 15, 1941 and January 1, 1943, respectively. The rate of tax on the other items is that provided for by section 2491 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The Department

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Mr. Joseph W. Ballantine, a Foreign Service officer of class I, has been designated Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, effective June 5, 1943 (Departmental Order 1165).

OFFICE OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC COORDINATION

The text of a departmental order creating in the Department of State an Office of Foreign Economic Coordination is printed in this BULLETIN under the heading "The War".

Cultural Relations

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

[Released to the press June 23]

Dr. Julio C. Larrea, former Chief of Primary and Normal Education of the Ministry of Education in Quito, Ecuador, has arrived in the United States for a visit as a guest of the Department of State.

Dr. Larrea will visit several of the inter-American teacher-training workshops, which will be held in the Southwest during the summer. These workshops will be primarily concerned with the problem of education among our Spanish-speaking population, and also with the question of teaching Spanish and Portuguese and the history and culture of the other American republics.

Treaty Information

EXTRADITION

Supplementary Convention With Colombia

[Released to the press June 23]

The instruments of ratification of the supplementary extradition convention between the United States and Colombia, signed at Bogotá on September 9, 1940, were exchanged in Washington on Wednesday, June 23, 1943, by the Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the United States, and His Excellency Señor Don Alberto Lleras, Colombian Ambassador in Washington.

It is provided in article III of the supplementary convention that it shall be considered as an integral part of the extradition convention between the United States and Colombia signed at Bogotá on May 7, 1888 (Treaty Series 58). It is also provided in article III of the

MUTUAL GUARANTIES

Agreement With the Netherlands

The text of an agreement between the United States and the Netherlands relating to the principles and procedures applicable to the provision of aid by the Netherlands to the armed forces of the United States, effected by an exchange of notes dated June 14, 1943 between the Secretary of State and the Netherlands Ambassador, and supplementing the mutual-aid agreement between the two Governments, signed on July 8, 1942 (Executive Agreement Series 259), appears in this BULLETIN under the heading "The War".

LEGAL ASSISTANCE

Protocol on Uniformity of Powers of Attorney Which Are To Be Utilized Abroad

Colombia

By a letter dated June 16, 1943 the Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State that the instrument of ratification by Colombia of the Protocol on Uniformity of Powers of Attorney Which Are To Be Utilized Abroad (Treaty Series 982), which was opened for signature at the Pan American Union in Washington on February 17, 1940, was deposited with the Union on June 10, 1943. The Colombian instrument of ratification is dated April 2, 1943 and was deposited with the reservation made at the time of signature of the protocol. The plenipotentiary of Colombia affixed his signature to the protocol with the following statement (translation):

"The Plenipotentiary of Colombia signs the Protocol on the Uniformity of Powers of Attorney *ad referendum* to approval by the National Congress, making the reservation that Colombian legislation set forth in article 2590 of the Civil Code provides that notaries are responsible only for the form and not for the substance of the acts and contracts which they authenticate."

The protocol is now in force with respect to the United States of America; Brazil; Colombia, with a reservation; El Salvador, with reservations; and Venezuela, with a modification.¹

¹ BULLETIN of May 30, 1942, p. 501.

Legislation

Joint Resolution Authorizing the appropriation of such sums as may be necessary to pay the proportionate share of the United States in the annual expenses of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee. Approved June 19, 1943. [H.J. Res. 15.] Public Law 79, 78th Cong. 1 p.

Joint Resolution Providing for participation by the United States in the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense, and authorizing an appropriation therefor. Approved June 19, 1943. [H.J. Res. 16.] Public Law 80, 78th Cong. 1 p.

Second Deficiency Appropriation Bill for 1943:

Hearings Before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 78th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 3030. June 5 and 21, 1943. [Payments to Panama and Export-Import Bank on account of construction of Panama's share of Chorrera - Rio Hato Highway, pp. 25-29.] 105 pp.

H. Rept. 577, 78th Cong., on H.R. 3030. [Payments to Panama, etc., pp. 5-6, 14.] 15 pp.

Extension of Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act: Hearings Before the Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, 78th Cong., 1st sess., on H.J. Res. 111. (Revised.) April 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, 1943. iv, 1156 pp.

Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce Appropriation Bill, 1944. Conference Report. H. Rept. 605, 78th Cong., on H.R. 2397. 4 pp.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

During the quarter beginning April 1, 1943, the following publications have been released by the Department:¹

1885. Exchange of Lands in Haiti: Agreement Between the United States of America and Haiti—Signed October 19, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 283. 8 pp., map. 5¢.

1887. Inter-American Highway: Agreement Between the United States of America and Costa Rica—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at Washington January 16, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 293. 2 pp. 5¢.

1889. Agricultural Experiment Station in El Salvador: Agreement Between the United States of America and El Salvador Approving Memorandum of Understanding Signed October 21, 1942—Agreement effected by exchange of notes signed November 24 and December 2, 1942; effective October 21, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 285. 16 pp. 10¢.

1894. Treaties Submitted to the Senate 1942: Procedure During 1942 on Certain Treaties Submitted to the Senate 1923-1942 and Their Status as of December 31, 1942. iv, 12 pp. 10¢.

1897. Temporary Raising of Level of Lake St. Francis During Low-Water Periods: Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada and Exchange of Notes Signed at Washington November 10, 1941—Agreement effected by exchange of notes signed at Washington October 5 and 9, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 291. 4 pp. 5¢.

1898. Development of Foodstuffs Production in Brazil: Agreement Between the United States of America and Brazil—Signed at Rio de Janeiro September 3, 1942; effective September 3, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 302. 9 pp. 5¢.

1901. Education: Agreement Between the United States of America and Peru—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at Washington August 4 and 24, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 297. 10 pp. 5¢.

1902. Inter-American Highway: Agreement Between the United States of America and El Salvador—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at Washington January 30 and February 13, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 294. 3 pp. 5¢.

¹ Serial numbers which do not appear in this list have appeared previously or will appear in subsequent lists.

1903. Inter-American Highway: Agreement Between the United States of America and Honduras—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at Washington September 9 and October 26, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 296. 3 pp. 5¢.

1905. Health and Sanitation Program: Agreement Between the United States of America and Bolivia—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at La Paz July 15 and 16, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 300. 4 pp. 5¢.

1906. Exchange of Official Publications: Agreement Between the United States of America and the Dominican Republic—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at Ciudad Trujillo December 9 and 10, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 297. 10 pp. 5¢.

1907. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VIII, no. 196, March 27, 1943. 16 pp. 10¢.

1908. Haitian Finances: Supplementary Agreement Between the United States of America and Haiti—Signed at Port-au-Prince September 30, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 299. 2 pp. 5¢.

1909. The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals: Cumulative Supplement No. 6, April 9, 1943, Containing Additions, Amendments, and Deletions Made Since Revision IV of November 12, 1942. 94 pp. Free.

1910. Control of American Citizens and Nationals Entering and Leaving Territory Under Jurisdiction of the United States (Revised to April 1, 1943). Passport Series 4. 6 pp. 5¢.

1911. Foreign Consular Offices in the United States. February 1, 1943. iv, 46 pp. 10¢.

1912. Diplomatic List, April 1943. ii, 106 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

1913. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VIII, no. 197, April 3, 1943. 18 pp. 10¢.

1914. Military Service: Agreement Between the United States of America and Australia—Effectuated by exchanges of notes signed at Washington March 31, July 17, and September 18 and 30, 1942; effective July 18, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 303. 5 pp. 5¢.

1915. Military Service: Agreement Between the United States of America and Belgium—Effectuated by exchanges of notes signed at Washington March 31, July 31, and October 10 and 16, 1942; effective August 4, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 304. 8 pp. 5¢.

² Subscription, \$2.75 a year.

1916. Publications of the Department of State (a list cumulative from October 1, 1929). April 1, 1943. iv, 31 pp. Free.

1917. Military Service: Agreement Between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—Effectuated by exchanges of notes signed or dated at Washington March 30, April 29, June 9, and September 30, 1942; effective April 30, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 307. 6 pp. 5¢.

1918. Military Service: Agreement Between the United States of America and India—Effectuated by exchanges of notes signed at Washington March 30, May 25, July 3, and September 30, 1942; effective May 27, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 308. 5 pp. 5¢.

1919. Military Service: Agreement Between the United States of America and Yugoslavia—Effectuated by exchanges of notes signed or dated at Washington March 31, May 14, June 25, and September 30, 1942; effective May 18, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 309. 4 pp. 5¢.

1920. Military Service: Agreement Between the United States of America and the Netherlands—Effectuated by exchanges of notes signed at Washington March 31, July 2, and September 24 and 30, 1942; effective July 8, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 306. 7 pp. 5¢.

1921. Military Service: Agreement Between the United States of America and New Zealand—Effectuated by exchanges of notes signed at Washington March 31, July 1, August 15, and September 30, 1942; effective July 2, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 305. 4 pp. 5¢.

1922. Military Service: Agreement Between the United States of America and the Union of South Africa—Effectuated by exchanges of notes signed at Washington March 31, June 9, August 12, and October 7 and 31, 1942; effective June 11, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 310. 7 pp. 5¢.

1923. The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals: Revision V, April 23, 1943, Promulgated Pursuant to Proclamation 2497 of the President of July 17, 1941. 339 pp. Free.

1924. Food Supply for Iran: Agreement Between the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Iran—Signed at Tehran December 4, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 292. 7 pp. 5¢.

1925. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VIII, no. 108, April 10, 1943. 29 pp. 10¢.

1926. Exchange of Official Publications: Agreement Between the United States of America and Paraguay—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at Asunción November 26 and 28, 1942; effective August 5, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 301. 9 pp. 5¢.

1928. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VIII, no. 190, April 17, 1943. 18 pp. 10¢.

1929. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VIII, no. 200, April 24, 1943. 22 pp. 10¢.

1930. Principles Applying to the Provision of Aid to the Armed Forces of the United States: Supplementary Agreement Between the United States of America and Belgium—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at Washington January 30, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 313. 3 pp. 5¢.

1931. Air Transport Services: Arrangement Between the United States of America and Canada Continuing in Effect the Arrangement of November 29 and December 2, 1940 Giving Effect to Article III of the Arrangement Signed August 18, 1939—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at Washington March 4, 1943; effective March 4, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 314. 2 pp. 5¢.

1932. The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals: Cumulative Supplement No. 1, May 7, 1943, Containing Additions, Amendments, and Deletions Made Since Revision V of April 23, 1943. 27 pp. Free.

1933. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VIII, no. 201, May 1, 1943. 35 pp. 10¢.

1934. Diplomatic List, May 1943. ii, 110 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

1935. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VIII, no. 202, May 8, 1943. 31 pp. 10¢.

1937. Naval Mission: Agreement Between the United States of America and the Dominican Republic—Signed at Washington January 25, 1943; effective January 25, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 312. 11 pp. 5¢.

1938. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VIII, no. 203, May 15, 1943. 12 pp. 10¢.

1939. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VIII, no. 204, May 22, 1943. 23 pp. 10¢.

1940. Military Aviation Mission: Agreement Between the United States of America and Chile Renewing the Agreement of April 23, 1940—Effectuated by exchanges of notes signed at Washington November 27 and December 23, 1942, and April 14, 1943; effective April 23, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 315. 3 pp. 5¢.

1942. The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals: Cumulative Supplement No. 2, June 4, 1943, Containing Additions, Amendments, and Deletions Made Since Revision V of April 23, 1943. 42 pp. Free.

1943. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VIII, no. 205, May 29, 1943. 15 pp. 10¢.

1944. Diplomatic List, June 1943. ii, 113 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

1945. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VIII, no. 206, June 5, 1943. 28 pp. 10¢.

1947. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VIII, no. 207, June 12, 1943. 31 pp. 10¢.

1948. United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, Hot Springs, Virginia, May 18-June 3, 1943: Final Act and Section Reports. Conference Series 52. iv, 61 pp. 20¢.

1951. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VIII, no. 208, June 19, 1943. 36 pp. 10¢.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

OTHER AGENCIES

Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the Year 1941 (in three volumes). Volume II: Talleyrand in America as a Financial Promoter, 1794-96. 1942. H. Doc. 512 (pt. 2), 77th Cong. viii, 181 pp. 65¢.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.
Price, 10 cents - - - Subscription price, \$2.75 a year

PUBLISHED WEEKLY WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET





THE ^{U.S.} DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BULLETIN

VOLUME VIII: Numbers 184-209

January 2 - June 26, 1943



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1943

R6

General
Dept. of U.S. Govt.

Publication 1982

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